Water Institutional Dynamic and Institutional Map in the South Saskatchewan River Basin.

Derived by L. Patiño and D. Gauthier, mainly from Corkal, D. R., Inch, B. and P.E. Atkins (AAFC-PFRA). 2007. The Case of Canada – Institutions and Water in the South Saskatchewan River Basin.

May, 2007.

Federal Principles and Main Instruments that Affect the Water Institutional Dynamic in the South Saskatchewan River Basin.

Derived by L. Patiño and D. Gauthier mainly from Corkal, D. R., Inch, B. and P.E. Atkins (AAFC-PFRA). 2007. The Case of Canada – Institutions and Water in the South Saskatchewan River Basin; and also from Hurlbert, Margot. 2006. Water Law in the South Saskatchewan River Basin. IACC Project working paper No. 27.

PRINCIPLES	INSTRUMENTS			
-Water is generally considered a public good .	Constitution Act, 1867. -Amendment, Natural Resources Transfer Agreement, 1930. Provinces acquired ownership of natural resources within	The Canadian Water Act, 1985-Federal government has powers on waters on federal lands, inter-jurisdictional	The Fisheries Act, 1985 -Federal government retains responsibility for the protection of	Water as a decentraliz and shared sustainable integrated manageme on coopera
-Water is managed under a	 provincial boundaries, including water. Shared responsibility occurs in inter-provincial, 	waters, and waters where water quality management has become a matter of	fish and fish habitat.	involves: -federal-p local deci
governmental decentralized structure and shared jurisdictional management.	agricultural and health related water issues. -Federal government could invoke exceptional powers	urgent national concern, the Minister of Environment may enter into an agreement with one	Navigable Waters Protection Act, 1985 -Federal	-federal ar set guideli regulation
-Water management is based on the principles of sustainable	to assert jurisdiction to water under provincial jurisdiction: "declaratory power"; "spending power"; "peace, order and good government".	or more provinces to designate a water quality management area.	government retains responsibility for the protection of navigable waters.	-active day water is ind smaller loc
development and integrated water resource management.	Federal Water Policy, 1987*			conflict be agreemen
	 -Underlying philosophy: water r health and as a scarce comm -Overall objective: to encourage equitable manner consistent v 	odity having real value . e the use of freshwater in a with the social, economic ar	n efficient and	-Agreemen potential and timely -Local ins
-Governance of water is based on communication and shared decision making (cooperative	 needs of present and future generations. The policy demonstrates leadership by committing to develop and apply the concept of "a fair value for water." 			The Fede
federalism) between all governmental levels and stakeholders involved.	 Calls for an effective mechanism developing anticipatory and preventive approaches to managing the quality and quantity of water resources acknowledging their value in social, economic and environmental terms. Calls for a joint and co-operative management approach with the provinces. 			recomm fully act strategy

*Environment Canada. 1985. Federal Water Policy. http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/en/info/pubs/fedpol/e_fedpol.pdf. Updated: July 19th, 2006. Accessed: March 10th, 2007.

ISSUES

a public good, under a zed government structure ed jurisdictions, based on le development and l water resource ent, and governance based ration and communication,

provincial agreements, and ision-making.

Ind provincial governments lines, standards and ns for water management.

ay-to-day management of acreasingly undertaken by cal institutions.

disagreement and/or

between actors involved in hts.

of preventing effective ly decision-making.

stitutional level lacks / authority and funding.

eral Water Policy although with sound policy nendations, has not been ted upon, and a national has not been developed.

Federal South Saskatchewan River Institutional Water Map

Derived by L. Patiño and D. Gauthier from Corkal, D. R., Inch, B. and P.E. Atkins (AAFC-PFRA). 2007. The Case of Canada – Institutions and Water in the South Saskatchewan River Basin.

ΡΟΤΑΕ	BLE WATER	WA		vater resource ma	ENVIRONMENT		
			MAIN FEDERAL DEPARTM	ENTS AND AG		IN WATER	
-Respons health pr safeguard health. -Establish for Canad Water Qu with provi territories -Sets hea standard in contao water. -Respons Acts: Foo Act, Pest Products Environm	Ith-based s for materials t with drinking ible for following od and Drugs	-Primary department activities. -Critical role on envir water). -Conduct research to resources. -Surveys and monit the natural environme -Some legal regulate safeguard natural wa -In conjunction with p sets the Canadian Er -Important leadership Water Board. -Responsible for follo Canadian Environme - Environmental Proteo Improvements Act. -Actively involved in	tory responsibilities to protect and ater supplies. provincial Ministers of Environment invironmental Quality Guidelines. ip role in the Prairie Provinces owing Acts: Canadian Water Act, ental Assessment Act, Canadian action Act, International River	FOOD C -Economic -Works with promotes (a Canadian ag and (b) agric managemen practices that environment -No regulat for water. -Conducts re demonstratio outreach pri encourage ti agricultural I water suppli environment	at practices (BMP - at protect the t). ory responsibility esearch , on, and knowledge rogramming to he adoption of BMP that safeguard	CA -Responsible (inland) and s fisheries . -Regulatory re under the <i>Fis</i> (prohibits any results in the l alteration, dist destruction of -Management oceans fisher -Conservation restoration of habitat. -Prevention at	theries Act activity that harmful ruption and fish habitat). t of inland and ies. h, protection and fish and fish nd response to gation, search nd harbour
POTABL	E WATER	WATER QU		NMENT			
			SOME OTHER FEDERAL DI		AND AGENCIES INV	OLVED IN WA	TER

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA	CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AGENCY	PRAIRIE PARM REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (AAFG branch)	FOREIGN AFFAIRS CANADA	TRANSPORT CANADA	INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION
-Shared responsibilities with <i>First Nations Bands</i> <i>Councils</i> for drinking and wastewater systems on First Nations reserve communities.	-Accountable to the Minister of the Environment. -Administers the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act. Requirements for environment assessments for projects that involve the federal government in either funding or regulatory capacity	 Active role in water development and water management infrastructure, mainly in prairie provinces. Responsibility for irrigation and water supply systems in the prairies. Other roles: involvement in national water programs, some international obligations around water and agriculture. 	-Responsible for the following Acts : <i>International Boundary</i> <i>Waters Treaty Act.</i> Concerned with trade , including the controversial issue of the sale of bulk water.	-Responsible for the following Acts : <i>Canadian Shipping</i> <i>Act & Navigable</i> <i>Waters Protection Act.</i> Regulate the building of structures within navigable waterways .	-Canadian and U.S. joint bi-national commission. -Prevent and resolve dispute by ruling in accordance to the 1909 Boundary Water Treaties.



Some Important Institutions in the Saskatchewan Institutional Water Map, South Saskatchewan River Basin.

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